VOLUME IV NO. 599.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1867.

Our Cable Dispatches. Parts, July 20.—Napoleon continues to purchase horses for the army. The military workshops are

TELEGRAPHIC.

London, July 20.—The Tories in the House of Lords sustain the Derby Reform Bill. Earl Gray opposes it.
LIVERPOOL, July 20—Noon.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 35s. 9d.

Turkish Cruelties in Crete. Washington, July 21.—Latest official accounts received at the Greek Legation give a terrible report of Turkish cruelties in Crete. The Cretan's inflicted severe punishments on one of Omar Pasha's spices. Omar, in retaliation, crucified a Grecian priest, in order, say the dispatches, to satiste his revenge, and cast odium on the Christian religion, from which Omar apostatized, having himself ceen born a Christian. He next bosiegod a cavern, in which Greek women and children had taken refuge, closing the mouth, and leaving them taken refuge, closing the mouth, and leaving them

Dispatches state that the Turkish Government decline to yield to the remonstrances of the Eu-ropean powers regarding Omer Pasha's conduct.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The European steamers bring the news that the Queen of Prussia had ar-rived at Paris. Earl Derby, in the House of Lords, announcing the execution of Maximilian, said he shared in the the execution of Maximilian, said he shared in the feelings of all their lordships in regard to this unnecessary, cruel and barbarous murder, which must have excited sorrow in every country—a murder purely gratuitous, which, far from producing any beneficial effects, would only add to the miseries of Mexico. He declined stating the intentions of his Government.

Lord Stratford, of Redeliffe, said that he would be received to the subject.

press the resolution on the subject.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Thier said that the Mexican expedition had been without good results Mexican expedition had been without good results to France, and the prestige of her greatness was lost in America and compromised in Europe.

Jules Favre said the French troops should have brought Maximilian away, and thus save France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her.

In the Senate M. Rougher said the French did everything they could to induce Maximilian to

asand Belgian volunteers arrived in England in six steamers Turkey claims that Sphokia have yi ided. s that nearly all the District of The Owl says no intervention of European owers will occur in consequence of the execution of Maximilian.

The steamer Nebraska ran down a fishing boat anchored ten miles off Cork harbor. Of a crew of seven, five were lost.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—SENATE.—There was an irregular di cussion regarding adjournment, in which the President was denounced as contuma-cious, and Mr. Chandler said there was a sort of hybrid concern in the Senate called conservative

fur. Feesenden took further remarks of Mr. andler as personal, and said he had but one ng to say: The Senator from Michigan says Mr. Chandler hurled back Mr. Fessenden's contempt with soorn, when the amiable controversy was interrupted by a motion to go into Executive

Senate adopted the report of the Committee ference, and adjourned to the 21st of November.

House,—A resolution, ordering 3500 copies of the report on the physics and hydrography of the

Mississippi river was passed.

The bill carrying into effect the Venezuela Convention was passed.

The Indian bill as 'passed by the Senate was amended and passed.

The Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers on the question whether Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have republican constitutions.

lican constitutions.

The preamble and resolution ordering the Sergeant-st-Arms to bring Lafayette C. Baker before the bar of the House for contempt in refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee, was A resolution ordering the Judiciary Committee to report the evidence taken in the impeachment case, was passed—57 to 43.

This resolution was applauded by the impeach-

was agreed to—yeas, 61; nays, 46.

Mr. Wilson was about reporting evidence on imseachment, when the Speaker's hammer fell.

Washington News. Washington, July 20.—A Surratt juror being ken with a violent attack of cholera morbus the

It is considered certain Congress will adjourn his afternoon.

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, has been nominated to the Mexican mission. Otterburg is It is stated that the Cabinet, except Stanton, approved the President's message. Some passages were stricken out during its consideration in

were stricken out during its consideration in the Cabinet.

John L Goddard, Grand Master of the Pennsylvania Masons, is dead.

The Postoffice Department has ordered contracts for mail transportation from Brashear, Louisiana, by Sabine Pass, Texas, Beaumont and Liberty to Houston and back six times a week by steamboat and railread, on a schedule of twenty-four hours, route three hundred and five miles long.

The President nominated Horace Greeley for the Austrian mission, but objection being made under the rule of the Senate, that nominations cannot be considered the same day of nomination, it goes over.

cannot be considered the same day of nomination, it goes over.

The Senate took no action on Caprons' nomination to the Commissionership of Agriculture.

John Netherland, of Texas, was confirmed as Minister to Bolivia; John A. McClernand as Minister, and Otterberg as Secretary of Legation to Mexico, were rejected; Edward Ballinger was confirmed Postmaster at Gonzales, Texas; D. Rumley was confirmed Collector of Customs at Wilmington, North Carolins. The following were rejected: Hugh T. Waddell, Receiver of Public Monies, Natchtoches; Alexander L. Field, Receiver of Public Monies at New Orleans.

August Bissell, a physician, from New York, testifies that he was in Elmirs on the 14th of April, and saw Surratt there; witness had a suit with the

and saw Surratt there; witness had a suit with the Eric Railroad Company; he suspected Surratt was a detective employed by the Bailroad Company to watch witness; noticed him closely.

The sick juror was brought into Court on lounge.

Mr. Risse's cross-examination was quite lengthy.

The Court took a recess to six o'clo'k, and adjourned to Monday, when the defence can examine an expected winess.

Internal examine to day, \$603,000; for the week

ternal revenue to-day, \$693,000; for the week General Howard has issued orders to his subordinates regarding employees. Preference must be given to such as have been loyal. All must take the iron-cled.

excitement in the House to-day was very The excitement in the House to-day was very great; the impeachers, taking advantage of a thin House, carried their point of ordering evidence to be reported and printed; but Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who has strongly opposed the movement, trifled over the matter until the Speaker's hammer fell for adjournment, thus again defeating them

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 20.—The Justices of the Hustings Court will meet on Monday to consider a letter from Gen. Schofield which was sent to the Recorder to-day.

The case of Hovey (referred to in the letter,) is that of the teacher of freedmen, who was assaulted by Hotze. The other cases mentioned are those of persons charged with exhibiting faro. General Schofield's letter says: "It is represented that the records of the court of Hustings for six months show that the highest penalty imposed in the most aggravated case of assault and battery was \$150, while in ordinary cases the penalty was a merely nominal fine and costs; that in the case of Hotze for an aggravated case of Hovey for an assault upon the brother of Hotze, the same court thought proper to add to the fine of \$150 imposed assault upon the brother of Hotze, the same court thought proper to add to the fine of \$150 imposed by the jury, thirty days imprisonment in the county jail; and that in the case of William Snellings, William A. Duke and others, above referred to, the Commonwealth's Attorney was permitted to enter a noile prosequi, and the prisoners were discharged upon the ground, as stated in substance by the counsel for the defence, that where parties were born north of an imaginary line the judgment of the Court was set aside, and also that our ment of the Court was set aside, and also that our Courts were now intended solely for the trial of Confederates. The action of the Court of Hustings in these three cases seems to require explana-tion. The above statement is referred to you, as one of the Justices of that Court, for any explana-tion you may wish to make. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. Gen.

From Texas. GALVESTON, July 20.—Headquarters are over-whelmed with reports of outrages. In the Red River country colored men dare not accept the appointment of registers on account of being threatened with death. Judge Litemer, a promi-nent Texan, has resigned his appointment in the Bureau, as he is afraid of his life. The chief out-less is named Gnest. The colored people flee to law is named Guest. The colored people fee to the woods on his approach. He shot a freed-woman, took out of her womb a living child, and exhibited it in drunken glee in a bar-room. He was arrested, but escaped [sterling.] The Robinson County colored church was assaulted, and two

men and one woman were killed. Captain Ran-dall, a Bureau Agent, has raised a hundred freed-men and arrested two ringleaders. From Wilmington. WILMINGTON, July 20 .- Northern orators are on

the increase. A colored fem night. Marine News. WILMINGTON, July 29 .- Sailed-the James A.

Gary.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Austrian ship arrived from Antwerp, had seventeen deaths en route, and was sent to quarantine.

Donestie Markets.

No. N DISPATCH.

New York, July 10.—Stocks strong; Money firm; Gold 1391; '62 Coupons 1114; Tennessee Sixes, ex-Coupons, 68; new issue 664; North Carolina Sixes, new issue, 56. Flour dull; common grades drooping. Wheat shade firmer. Corn 1a2c. lower. Pork steady at \$22.95a23. Lard quiet. Whiskey dull. Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Uplanes 264a 27c. Turpentine quiet at 58c. Rosin steady.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton firmer; sales 2990 bales; Middling Uplands 264a27c. Flour dull; State \$7a11 25; Southern \$9.0017. Wheat 3a5c, better. Corn dull. Pork steady. Others unchanged.

WILMINGTON. July 20.—Cotton nominal at 23c. Spirits Turpentine firm at 52c. Rosin steady at

NILMINGTON, July 20.—Cotton nominal at 25c.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 52c. Rosin steady at \$2.75a5.75; one lot of extra pale sold at \$8.

Mobile, July 20.—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales;

Low Middling 22c.; receipts 17 bales.

Low Middling 22c.; receipts 17 bales.

New Orleans, July 20.—Cotton firm; sales 1000 bales; low middling, 241; receipts, 740 bales; exports, 7320 bales; Loui mana Sugar—fair, 134; prime, 142; strictly prime, 15; stock very small. No molasses; nominally 48a52. Flour—stock light; double extra, \$11 75; choice, \$18 50a19. Cornstock light and firm; yellow and mixed, \$1 25a1 35; white, \$1 40a1 45. Oats firm, very light, stock. stock light and firm; yellow and mixed, \$1 25a1 35; white, \$1 40a1 45. Oats firm, very light stock—\$1 05. Pork quiot at \$24 95a25. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders, 13; rib, 14; clear, 16!. Lard quoted: tierce, 13½; kegs, 14. Gold, 139!. Sterling 51a54. New York sight, ½4 premium. SAVANNAH, July 20.—Cotton active and in good demand—advancing; sales 210 bales; middling, 24½ a25; receipts none. a25; receipts none.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Veto of the Supplementary Military Re-construction Bill,

To the House of Representatives of the United States : States:

I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the second day of March. 1807, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, 1867, and will state as briefly as rossible some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval. This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the sub-ject of reconstruction. The message returning the act of the second of March last states at length my objections to the passage of that measure. They apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and

First, that the existing governments in the ten "rebel States were not legal State governments," and second, "that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress."

Congress.

Congress may by a declaratory act fix upon prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meating, and from the time at least when such construction is fixed the original act will be construed to mean exactly what it is state to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt—no question—as to the relation in which the "existing governments" in those States, called in the original act "the provisional governments," stand toward the military authorities. As these relations stood before the declaratory act, these governments," it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all, the language of the act bespeces, but not in an, the language of the act being "subject to the military authority of the United
States, as hereinafter prescribed." By the sixth
section of the original act these governments were
made, "in all respects, subject to the paramount
authority of the United States."

authority of the United States."

Now, by this declaratory act it appears that Congress did not, by the original act, intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein "prescribed," but meant to make subjects therein "prescribed," but meant to make it universal. Thus over all these ten States this rulitary government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal law, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but "in all respects" it is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil

governments.

It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States.

Over every foot of the immense territory occupied to the conditions of the conditio Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens, the Constitution of the United States is theoretically in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them, yet they are denied every one of its sacred guar-

Of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or for the production of the warrant? Of wha: avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a

such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy for the indictarient, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of habeas corpus?

The veto of the original act of the 2d of March was based on two distinct grounds—the interference of Congress in matters strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in times of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and marof that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to the fearful power conferred on the district commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that, potentially, the suspension of habeas corpus was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited military spitiority over all the other courts of the State and over all the offices of the State, legislative, executive and judicial.

courts of the State and over all the offices of the State, legislative, executive and judicial.

Not content with the general grant of power, Congress, in the second section of the bill, specifically gives to each military commander the powers. and or remove from office, or from the er "to suspend or remove from cffice, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or-exercising, or professing to hold and exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof."

A power that hitherto all the departments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or sepa-

Federal Government, acting in concert of separately, have not dared to exercise is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the Federal Government, is given the power, supported by "a sufficient military force," to remove every civil officer of the State, What next? The division comprising when has thus deposed a civil officer commander who has thus deposed a civil officer is to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of "some other person,"

Tais military appointee, whether an officer, a soldier, or "some other person," is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words an officer or soldier of the army is thus transformed into a civil officer He may be a governor, a legislator, or a judge, However unfit he may deem himself for such civil cuties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if "détailed," go upon the supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were detailed to go upon a court martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty.

What is the character of such a military civil officer? The bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the rivil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer He may be a governor, a legislator, or a judge, However unfit he may deem himself for such civil

It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer or soldier of the army; he is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due deference, respect and obedience toward his superiors. The clear intent of this section is that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office, must execute his duties according to the laws of the State.

If he is appointed a Governor of a State, he is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If

ter is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and must perform those duties precisely according to the laws of the State; for he is entrusted with no other official duty or other official power. Holding the office of treasurer and entrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security and to take an oath of office, yet from the perinning of the bill to the end there is no probeginning of the bill to the end there is no pro-vision for and bond or oath of office or for any sin-gle qualification required under the State law, such as residence, citizenship, or anything else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detailed "to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States." Thus an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bend and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties as a civil officer of the

State; he only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is, at least a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that the Federal Government, by the agency of it: own sworn officers, in effect, assumes the civil government of the States, A singular contradiction is apparent here. Con-gress declares these local State governments to be

illegal governments, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a segal State government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same sederal agency.

is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegar State government by the same rederal agency.

In this connection I must call attention to the 10th and 11th sections of the bill, which provide that none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders, "shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States," and that all the provisions of the action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States," and that all the provisions of the action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and that all the provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of Judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State. Where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer s-rici judcial functions to be exercised under State law? It has been again and again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that acts of Congress which have attempted to yest executive powers in the judicial courts, or It seems Congress supposed that this bill might require Tonstruction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But where is the construction that sots or Congress which have attempted to vest executive powers in the judicial courts, or judges of the United States, are not warranted by the Constitution,

to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service, with the du-ties of which, perhaps the most important in a

This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether scivil; but when he asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who, perhaps, understands as little of his duties as he does himself; and as to his "action" he is answerable to the military authority, and to the military authority, and to the military authority, and to the military authority and to the military authority. authority alone. Strictly no opinion of any civil officer, other than a Judge, has a binding force. onicer, other than a Judge, has a binding force. But these military appointees would not be bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, "that Court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority."

The bill and the acts to which it is supplemen-

The bill and the acts to which it is supplementary are all founded upon the assumption that the ten communities are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called "rebel States," and in this particular bill they are denominated "so-called States," and the voice of illegalit is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind the legislative body as well a, the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not States of this Union.

Declarations to the contrary, made in these their munities are not States of this Union.

Declarations to the contrary, made in these their acts, are contradicted again and again by the re-

peated acts of legislation enacted by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while those States were in active rebellion, and after that recellion was brought to a close, they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union. Representation has been as states of the Union. Representation has been apportioned to them as States. They have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of district and circuit courts of the United States, as Stats of the Union can only be distributed.

The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least, we amendments to the Legislatures upon at least .wo amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As States Constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment—seven of which votes were given by seven of these States—it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and

slavery was declared not longer to exist in the United States or any place subject to their juris-diction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows as the inevitable consequence that in some of the States slavery set exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State Const.tutions; but Kentucky not having done so, it would still remain in that State. But, in truth. it would still remain in that state. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State Governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to remove constitution for any purpose even for frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery. As to the other constitutional amendment having

reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is that it has nover been proclaimed or understood, even by Congress, to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States United States. The Senate or the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of judges, district attorneys and marshals for every one of these States; and yet if they are not legal States not one of these judges is authorized to hold a court. So, too, both Houses of Concross have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges, attorneys and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States, Again, in the machinery of the internal revenue laws all of these States are districted not s "Territories' but as "States.

So much for continuous legislative recognition.
The instances cited, however, fall short of all that
might be enumerated.

Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to the judicial recognition, through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties in bane and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that court upon appeal and writ of error from dued and peace re-established, and they were called for arr rection had intervened. New cases, occurring since the rebellion, have come from these States before that court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit, where only a State can bring such a suit. These cases are entertained by that such a suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of its ack owledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union. Finally, in the allotment of their circuits, made by the Judges at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all the other States of the Union, Virginia and North Carolina, heing a part of the Fourth Circuits are allotted to the Carel Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississiopi and Florida, constituted the Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, constituted the Fifth Circuit, and was allotted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, are allotted to the Sixth Judicial Circuit, as to

which there is a vacancy on the bench.

The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his circuit duties, has recently held a circuit Court in the State of North Carolina. If North Carolina is not a State of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a court there, and every order, judgment and decree rendered by him in that court were coram non judice and void.

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this; That acts are attempted to be sustained is this! That the set he states are conquered territory; that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States towards the Federal Government prior to the rebellion has given place to a new relation; that this territory is a conquered country, and their citizens a conquered people; and that in this new relation Congress can govern them by military news.

A title by conquest stands on clear ground. It is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory, for goods or moveable things regularly captured in war are called "booty," or if taken by individual soldiers "plunder."

There is not a foot of land in any one of these tan States which the United States holds by con-

ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pre-tended Government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest, As These lands we may claim to hold by conquest. As to all other land or territory, whether belonging to t.e State or to individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion. Over our forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom houses and other Federal proporto situate in these States we now hold, not by the title of conquest, but by our old title, acquired by purchase or condemnation for public use with compensation to former owners. We have not by purchase or condemnation for public use with compensation to former owners. We have not conquered these places, but have simply "roosesesed" them. If we require more sites for forts, custom houses or other public use, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode. At this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for national cometeries in those States, acquires title in the same way. The Federal courts att in court houses owned or leased by the United States, not in the court houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its julls. Finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property axes and its internal revenue upon the property in those States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits—not by way of levy and contribution in the character of a con-

and public buildings owned by them has never heen digturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under Federal law.

In conclusion I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill. It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power, subject to the same approval to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform duties of the officer so removed and to fill all the vacancies occasioned in those States by death, resignation or

the duties of a civil officer according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is, for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power, under our Constitution, which authorizes his ap-pointment by any Federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is yested in the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this exception—that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of honertments. But this all of or in the heads o Departments. But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but vosts the appointment in one subordinate executive officer. So that if we put this question and fix the character of the hilitary appointed either way, this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the officer of laws in constitution.

If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the mili-tary or raval service? So too, it has been repeat-elly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, can Congress confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States, by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly, by removing the State Judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place?

To mo these considerations are considerations.

before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress.

Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive Department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution and the oath provided in it devolve upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are fath-fully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to asset his ever constitutional power way under versions. sert his own constitutional power may, under pre-tence of law, be met by official insubordunation. It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the General of the army.

If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. While I hold the chief executive authority of the United States, while the objection rests upon me to see

States, while the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can

same time surrender that trust and the powers
which accompany it to any other executive officer,
high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

If this Executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the Executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the Constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and reconstitution, but who assumes its exercise.
with the constitutional

been willing to confer upon the head of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from
the people themselves. They know what it is, and
how it is to be applied. At the present time they
cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal those
laws; they cannot remove or control this despotism. The remedy, nevertheless; is in their
hands; it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure hands; it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power, be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Liberte writes that the lenunciation of the death penalty against the authors of the clandestine political journals in Spain has had no other effect than to increase their virulence and their popularity. They are read and in that court upon appeal and writ of error from these States, when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subtered to term until the rebellion was entirely subtered against the ministry alone. No one could be hated against the ministry alone. No one could be hated more thoroughly than NARVÆZ, but the Queen shares largely in his unpopularity, and the last number of the Relampago contained an attack upon her, which one can hardly believe the product of a Spanish pen.

It is announced that the King of Prussia intends to pay a visit in August to the castle of Hohenzollern, near Herchingen, which has been the seat of his family for more than a thousand years. The castle, during the early part of the century, was a very romantic ruin, but about ten years ago it was restored and furnished throughout in the style of the middle ages. Curiously enough, King WILLIAM has never seen it.

Tall Grass.—One of our citizens brought into our office this week—for exhibition—we presume, not having anything better to show us—several stalks of the longest crab-grass that has been produced, perhaps, by any one in our knowledge; they measuring about six feet in length. We do not know the motive that induced the gentleman to make this exhibition, but if any one can beat it a small premium will be awarded to him. Send on your specimens gentlemen, there's enough of you that can compete.—Darlington Southerner.

E. H. KELLERS & CO., TATE PHIN & DORN

No. 131 MEETING STREET,

Third door above Market HAVE LATELY RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS To their usual stock of pure and fresh

MEDICINES

DYE STUFFS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS FINE SOAPS

Comprising invoices from the most reputable manuacturers. On hand, all the principal

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, ncluding Preparations of AYER, JAYNE, HALL, CHEV-ALIER DAVIS WRIGHT, HOLLOWAY, &c. 11so.

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METAL AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS GLASSWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS and none other are allowed to go out of the Establish

with accuracy, and the public can depend on the utmost reliability in the execution of orders.

E. H. KELLERS, M.D. . . . U BAER, M.D.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT Orangeburg, S. C. Terms \$2 per annum, in ad-Orangeous vance.
During the spring and fall seasons
During the spring and fall seasons
Orangeburgo News will be circulated for the beneatour advertising patrons.
Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor Orangeburg News, Orangeburg, S

The Bennettsville "Journal" TS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT Bennettsville, S. C., in the eastern portion of the State, by STUBBS & LITTLE, Proprietors, and offers superior inducements to Merchants and all others who wish to extend their business in this section of the Pee Dee country. We respectfully solicit the patronage of Dee country. We resour Charleston friends. Terms—33 pc. as num, invariably in advance. Advertisements inserted at very reasonable rates.

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT SUM
TER, S. C., by GILBERT & FLOW...S, Proprietors
at FOUR DOLLARS per anuum, inviriably in advance
Advertisements inserted at usual rates.
Every style of Job Printing executed in the neares
style and greatest dispatch, September 20

MARRIED. May 6th, 1867, by Rev. E. J. MEYNARDIE, ROBERT W. LEAK and Mrs. ELIZA ADDISON BROWN, all of this

OBITUARY. DIED, 20th inst., MARY FRANCIS, infant daughter of CHARLES F. and MARY ANN GEHRELS. July 22 DIED, July 1st, at Liverpool, England, Captai 1 ED-MUND GARDNER, only survi ing son of the late JAMES GARDNER, Esq., Bayview Whiteabby, County Antrim, Ireland, aged 34 years.

DIED, suddenly, July 21st, 1867, ISABEL MARY, aged 15 years and 3 month, youngest daughter of JAMES M. and ANNE F. CALDWELL. Bar Their Relatives and Friends are invited to attend he Funeral Services at the Second Presbyterian Church, This Afternoon, at Six o'clock. 1

Be The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. nd Mrs. J. H. LINSEBRINE, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of their infant son, FRANZ JOHANN WILHELM, from the residence No. 85 King street, This Afternoon, at Four o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of JAMES HAYES, deceased, will please make payment to Messrs. BREWSTER & SPRATT, Attorneys at Law, No. 98 Broad street, and claims agains the Estate may be presented, properly attested, to them. CATHARINE HAYES.

40 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLES-TON DISTRICT .- IN EQUITY .- WILLIAM COLE vs ISABELLA SIMONS et al.—BILL FOR PARTITION. It appearing to my satisfaction that OWEN CHAT-TERS, SARAH MCKINLAY and ELIZA LESESNE, three of the Defendants in this case are absent from, and r ide beyond the limits of this State. On motion of J. H. NATHANS, Esq., ordered that the said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to this bill within orty days from the publication of this order, or an order o take the bill pro confesso, will be granted and entered JAS. L. GANTT. guinst them. R. E. C. D. 28th June, 1867. June 29 & July 22 June 29

city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place o coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby com plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of w nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly old them that she used the CIRCA-IAN BALM, and onsidered it an invaluable acquistion to any lady's toilet By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in it ombination, as Nature herself is simple yet unsurpass ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also heal ing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion By its direct ection on the cuticle it draws from it all it impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surace as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Dobility, Pre mature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscr on, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferer wish; e to profit by the advertiser's experience, can de so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN.

ployed in this institution. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Address

ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU MAN EYEs made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.



ONE PRICE

CLOTHING, comprising LINENS, FLANNELS AND LIGHT WEIGHT WOOLLEN, at prices which cannot il to satisfy all who are seeking to buy GOOD GOODS

LIGHT WEIGHT CASSIMERE SUITS, in fancy mix tures, and solid colors, and BLACK DRESS SUITS

FURNISHING GOODS, adapted to the season WBITE SHIRTS, four qualities.....\$2 50, 3, and

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY Office No. 147 Meeting sir. t.

UNITED STATES. Every attention given to the safe

Transmission of Freight, Money and Valuables.

THE AIKEN PRESS.

T IS PROPOSED TO PUBLISH IN THE TOWN OF Asken, S. C., a Weekly pager under the above title to be devoted to General Intelligence—Political, Commercial, Social, Literary, and neighbours—with a Department of Agriculture, including the Field the Contract of the Con the Vineyard, and the Garden. A News Summary, to contain a digest of the important events of the week will occupy a p tion of the paper, and particular attention will be given to the unsettled question of Labor, abest adapted to our new condition, and the nevelopmen of the resources of the country in Manufactures, Agriculture, Fruit-mising, and Vine-growing.

W. D. KIRKLAND, Publisher.

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHELL STEAMSHIT MANHATTAN, WOODHULL, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARK on Saturday, the 27th inst, at 30'clock P. M.

Agrania All outward Freight engagements must be made at the office of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 41 Last Bay.

ASF For Passage and all matters connected with the inward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTH-

inward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTTERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.
STREET BROTHERS & CO.,
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Agents. July 22

FOR NORTH EDISTO AND ROCK. VILLE.

THE STEAMER



CAPT. JAS. G. RUMLEY,

WILL LEAVE AS ABOVE FROM ATLANTIC WHARF, on To-Morrow Morning, the 23d inst., at o'clock.
Returning will leave Edisto Wednesday at 8 o'clock.
M. Freight received This Day, and be prepaid.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
JNO. H. MURRAY, Market Wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY .- FINAL DIVIDEND IN LIQUIDATION .-CHARLESTON, JULY 17, 1867 .- A final Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FORTY CENTS per Share will be paid to the Stockholders from this date until the 15th day of August next, on which day the Dividend Books and Office of the Company will be closed. Stockholders are required to produce their Certificate

of Stock, in order that the same may be cancelled. By order of the Board. JOSEPH WHILDEN,

July 17 w1 thm Sec'ry and Treas'r. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLES-ON DISTRICT-CLERK'S OFFICE C. G. S. AND C. P. -PUBLIC NOTICE.-I. J. W. BROWNFIELD, Clerk of aid Court, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, in uch case made and provided, do hereby give public notice that an ELECTION FOR SHERIFF OF CHARLES TON DISTRICT will be held on Monday, the 5th of August next, at all the usual places of election throughout the said District. Witness my hand, at Charleston, the 26th June, 1867

OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTRAR .-CHAR: ESTON, July 13th, 1967 .- As the Civil Authori ties have instituted active measures to improve and per

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. G. S. and C. P.

tion of the citizens in enforcing the same. They are particularly requested to observe and re-port all nuisances or any condition of premises prejudi-"Complaint Books" are deposited at the Lower and Upper Wards Guard Houses for this purpose, for the

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D., City Registrar. NOTICE T) MARINELS .- CAPTAINS ND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direc ange of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of

S. C. TURNER, H. M. February 7

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instan neous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Ba Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

"COSTAR'S"

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE "COSTAR'S" SALES DEPOT. No. 482 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Where \$1, \$3 to \$5 sizes are put up for Families, Stores ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., &c. It is truly wonderful the confidence that is now had in every form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" stablishment.
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice

"Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out of their holes to die," Se. "COSTAR'3" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid,

Warts, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOS-S MS—Beautifies the Complexion, by giving to the skin a soft and beautiful freshness, and is incomparably beyond anything now in use. Ladies of taste and position regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented sale is the best recommendation. One bottle is always followed by more. Try it to know.

"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS—A universal Dinner bill (sugar-coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Costagrance and and of extraordinary efficacy for Costagrance and and of extraordinary efficacy for Costagrance. Pill (sugar-coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly superseding all

ners. "COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all forms of Bronchial, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Address A. dress HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DOWIE & MOISE, WHOLESALE AGENTS, No. 151 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel.
June 17

LEAD PENCIL COMPANY NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J. WHOLESALE SALES ROOM

NO. 34 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK. ALL STYLES AND GRADES OF LEAU PENCIL

THE PENCILS ARE TO BE HAD AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONERS AND NOTION DEALERS.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softeet pencils hold the point well, they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for nencils.

any other foreign market for pencils. Professor of Drawing, &c.

None genuine without the exact name of the firm ook to it. One December 13

SHIPPING.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FOR LIVERPOOL .- THE FINE FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FINE:
fast sailing Bridsh Bark J. CUMMINGS, Capt.
Wm. Hookway, having a large portion of he
eargo engaged, will meet with dispatch for the
ahove port. For Freight engagements, apply to
ROB'T MURE & CO.,
July 17 6 Boyce & Co.'s Wharf.

FOR COOPER RIVER.—THE FAST sailing sloop JULIA DEAN will leave Marshall's wharf, on the let and 15th of July, and continue

N. B.—All Freights must be prepaid.

June 22

EXCURSION

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A NEAR VIEW OF FORT SUMTER, FORT MOUL-



CAPTAIN PECK,

WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF ON Tuesday Afternoon, 23d, instant, at 5 o'clock. Re-VV Tuesday Afternoon, 23d, instant, at 5 orning at 8 o'clock.

A fine Band of Music has been engaged.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,

CAPTAIN MARSHMAN.

FOR NORTH AND SOUTH EDISTO. ROCKVILLE AND WAY LANDINGS. THE STEAMER MORGAN,

CAPT. D. BOYLE. IS NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AT NORTH ATing, the 23d inst., at 9 A. M.
Returning, will leave Edisto on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND AND WA-

THE FINE STEAMER

EMILIE CAPT. ISAAC DAVIS.

FOR SAVANNAH.

RAVENEL & CO., Agents

SAVANNAH, GEO. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
90 clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Rallroad at
savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans.
All Freight must be paid here by shippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office
RAVENEL & CO.,
Agenta.

Leave Pier No. 46, N. R., Nev. York, every second Sal-urday, from June 15. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Bavre at Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or

STEAM PACKET LINE, . TRI-WEEKLY, VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAMS, Agents, Savannah, Ga. FULLER & LEE, Agents, Beaufort, S. C. N. B.—THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of th

CHERAW ADVERTISER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, AGRICULTURE, and MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
Cheraw, S. C. Published weekly, by W. L. T. PRINCE

wharf, on the lat and istin of July, and continue
until further notice, for all points on Western
branch of Cooper Biver, and Eastern branch to Bonnsau's
Ferry. Trading is strictly prohibited.
For Freight engagements, apply to Master on board, or
EBAUGH & MALLONEE,

AROUND THE HARBOR.



FANNIE

Fare—50 cents. Deck—25 cents.
Saloon and Upper Deck reserved for White persons.
July 22

People's Mail Steamship Company.

SAILING DAYS......WEDNESDAY-

WILL LEAVE SOUTH ATLANTIC
Wharf Thursday, July 25, at—o'clock.
Lane composed of bteamers "MONEKA" and "EMILY B SOUDER"
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,

No. 48 East Bay.

CAPT. JOS. F. TORBENT.

FOR ROCKVILLE AND EDISTO THE STEAMER

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
JNO. & THEO. GETTY, Agenis.
July 22 1 No. 48 East Bay.

W. FRAZIER,

VERLY MILLS.

g, will leave cooling.
th in-tant at 8 o'clink.
Nofreight received after sunset.
For freight or passage, apply to
SHACKELFORD & KELLY,
1 No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.

THE STEAMER 1100 TONS BURTHEN.

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LAND-INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA

(1100 Tons Burthen)

July 12 NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIE COMPANY. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS NOFTHERN LIGHT, WES TERN METROPOLIS. TLANTIC.

Bremen. at the following rates, payable in gold of its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$55.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York,
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$76; Steerage, \$43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.
SAILING DAYS FROM NEW YORK AND BREMEN:
June 15 and 29 July 13 and 27 August 10 and 24
Sept. 7 and 21 Oct. 5 and 19 Nov. 2 and 16
For Freight or Passage apply to
ISAAC TAXLOR, President,

BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH



lay, trip from Savannah. Freight received daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and All Way Freight, also Bluffton Wharfage, must be pre

Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Gul Bailroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John' River.

unanswerable.

There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider.

The first section proposes to declare "the true intent and meaning," in some particulars, of the two prior acts upon this subject.

It is declared that the intent of these acts was—First, that the existing governments in the tan

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1867.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORI

quarer, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union.

From first to last, during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands

otherwise.

The military appointee thus required to perform

an officer of the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of this part of the bill now

never wittingly surronder that trust, or the power given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made respon sible for the faithful execution of laws and at the

the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power,

third of the States of the Union mintary power, regulated by no fixed law, ru es supreme.

Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the Executive Department though chosen by and responsible.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

POMADES

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS SADDLE BAGS MEDICINE CHESTS

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN

all our own make, at very low prices.

CORNER OF HASEL, CHARLESTON S. C. THE

Railroads Throughout

WILL CALL FOR AND DELIVER FREIGHT TO ANY POINT IN THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE.

AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER ountry home, after a sojourn of a few months in the

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists.

April 22 3mos* No 42 Cedar street, New York. THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age o man, with Reports on new methods of treatment em



WE ARE OFFERING OUR STOCK OF SUMMER

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER No. 270 KING STREET,

CONNECTIONS

Terms—\$3 a year, in advance.

H. W. RAVENEL, Editor

fect the sanitary condition of the city, the Registra would earnestly invite the prompt and zealous co-opera

the Ashley River; by which precantion, contact with the ubmarine Telegraph Cabie will be avoided. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

ommodation of the public.

street. New York. BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

PREPARATIONS 3000 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily.

Roaches, Ants, &c., &c. "Only infallible remedy known." "Not dangerous to the human family." ."Rats come out "COSTAR'3" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, put up in bottles, and never known to fail.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Desiroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles in all forms, Old Sores, Ulcers, and all kinds of cutaneous affections. No family should be without it. It exceeds in efficacy all other Salves in use.
"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.

AMERICAN

of superior quality are manufactured and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the pre-

TESTIMONIAL
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.
I have always recommended the Faber Polygrade
Lead Pencils as the only pencils fitted for both orn-mental and mathematical drawing; but, after a thorough
trial of the American Lead Pencils, manutactured by the American Lead Pencil Company, New
York, I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to
the Faber or the old English Cumberland Lead Pencil,
being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and
mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead
pencil.

ALL PENCILS ARE STAMPED: ## "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y."

WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF AS ABOVE ON Monday Night, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, returning, will leave Georgetown, on Wednesday Morning, the 24th in-tant at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
nine o'clock, for that port.
For freight or passage apply on

CITY POINT,

For Freight or Passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President,
February 27 1y No 40 Broadway, N. Y. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA

> WEEKLY, VIA BLUFFTON.

ingly
Merchants and others advertising by the year, -1.beral deduction on the above rates will be made. November 15